The End of World War One – November 1918

- By the end of 1918, Germany is in a lot of trouble
- During the course of the war, many other countries joined the war effort to help the Allies defeat Germany (USA, Canada, Australia)
- Germany had only two more allies besides Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria
- Germany was in difficulties because:
  - they had used up all their reserve military supplies (ammunition and food)
  - the people at home were protesting against the Kaisers government
  - German soldiers had lost their will to fight
  - The USA had entered the war in April 1917, providing fresh troops and supplies
  - Allied armies greatly out number the Germans
  - Italy chose to fight on our side
  - The Austrians are loosing the fight in the Balkan region
  - German soldiers are surrendering by the thousands
- On August 8, 1918, the Battle of the Amiens took place
- This was the worst battle for Germany – “black day for the German Army”
- The German generals are now ready to surrender, however the Kaiser insists they continue fighting
- The soldiers refuse and Kaiser Wilhelm II prepares to escape to Holland, never returning to Germany and destroying the German monarchy
- Austrian and Russian monarchies are also destroyed
- Bulgaria surrenders on September 10, 1918
- Turkey surrenders on October 10, 1918
• Austria-Hungry surrenders on November 3, 1918
• Germany surrenders on November 11, 1918
• November 11\textsuperscript{th} is referred to as Armistice Day in Europe and Remembrance Day in Canada and the United States
• The end of the war was timed carefully – 11\textsuperscript{th} hour of the 11\textsuperscript{th} day of the 11\textsuperscript{th} month
• The signing of the surrender took place in a railway car owned by General Ferdinand Foch